

The County is irregular in outline , and has no definite form , Its greatest maximum length is nearly 60 miles running in a northeast-southwest direction and its greatest width in a northwest and southeast direction is approximately 29 miles narrowing to about 12miles toward the northern end.

The present area of Pocahontas County, as determined with planimeter from the topographic sheets of the United State Geological Survey as follows:

Greenbank District ----- 319.24 Square Miles.

Huntersville District----- 193.64 Square Miles.

Edray District----- 237.05 Square Miles.

Little Levels District--- 192.68 Square Miles.

Total----- 942.61 Square Miles . or about 602.880<sup>acres</sup> more or less

Pocahontas County was formed by an act of the Virginia Legislature in December 1821, while West Virginia was a part of the State of Virginia.

It was formed from part of Bath, Pendleton , and Randolph Counties , and that time was supposed to contain 820 square miles.

The boundry lines of Pocahontas County as originally established by the Virginia Legislature in December 1821 are as follows .

Beginning at the line of Greenbrier County on top of the Allegheny Mountain thence with the said line to the head of Spice Run, thence with the said line to the end of the Droop Mountain, thence with said line to Fryers Knob, thence with said line to where it intersects the line of Bath and Randolph, thence with the line dividing Randolph and Greenbrier Counties , to the mountain opposite <sup>the junction of the</sup> Bannock Shoal Run with Williams River, thence a straight line to the mouth of the dry fork of Elk River, Thence a straight line to the top of the mountain between the head of the Valley River, and the point last aforesaid, where the road leading from Clover Lick to Randolph courthouse, crosses said mountain , thence a straight line to where the line of Pendleton County intersects the line of Bath and Randolph Counties on top of the mountain

-between Cheat and Greenbrier Rivers, thence with the top of said mountain to where the road leading from Slaven's to Raddolph Court house crosses it, thence a staight line to the top of the Alleghany Mountain opposite the head of the east fork of the Greenbrier River, thence with the top of the said mountain to the Pendleton line, thence with the top of the said mountain to the beginning.

) See" Dyers Index of the land grants of West Virginia for the above calls)

It appears that the establishment of the straight line from the point in the road leading from Slaven,s to the Randolph County Court house to the top of the Alleghany Mountain opposite the head of the East Fork of the Greenbrier River in later years, led to much misunderstanding, and controversy between the Counties Pocahontas and Randolph. . Randolph County was formed <sup>from Harrison County</sup> by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in October 1786, and did,nt include the head waters of the West Fork of the Greenbrier River; and it appeared that the said line would ~~would~~ cut a part of Pendleton in two parts not joining. Pendleton County line as established by the Virginia Assembly in December 1787, only called for the top of the Alleghany and along the same, and the east side of the Greenbrier waters to the south-west fountain of the South Branch, this point was the corner of Augusta County at that time and later formed the setting of the Bath County line as formed from Augusta County in 1791

After the formation of Pocahontas County in 1821, the greater portion of the area drained by the waters of the West Fork of the Greenbrier River was not completely included in the County lines above mentioned and therefore appeared to be "No Mans Land" and was all due to the fact that the origional calls show a misunderstanding on the part of the draftsman of the bill, as to the topographical situation of the country.

It was agreed to and understood by the Officials of Pocahontas and Randolph Counties that a definite line must be established between the two Counties at this particular point of controversy.

The service of B.M.Yeager a qualified land surveyor was secured to survey and establish a line as directed by a board of commissioners; The survey notes of B.M.Yeager bearing date of May 22nd 1876 purports the fact that he began at the top of Back Alleghany , on Shavers Mountain , where the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike road crosses the top of said Mountain ; ( This point had been the most northern point or corner of Pocahontas County for a period of 55 years). thence with the top of said mountain on the divide between the waters of the Greenbrier River , and the waters of the Shavers Fork of Cheat River , and following the water shed of the Greenbrier waters to a point on the top of the Alleghany Mountain on the Pendle<sup>n</sup> County line .

The said surveyor gives the whole distance	8415 poles---	\$42.07½
Reversed -----	7276 poles	\$ 36.38
Number of courses-----	146 -----	4.56

The whole distance of the new line between Randolph and Pocahontas County is about 27 miles. ( The bearings and distanc,s of the courses are omitted at this place)

The following is the Commissioners report of the line , and the same is a matter of record in the County Clerks Office of Pocahontas County West Va. In Deed Book No 15 at Page 188

We Sherman H. Clark , William G. Overholt, and John C. Price Commissioners on the part of Pocahontas County and,

B.W.Crawford, Nicholas Marsteller , and S.D. Strader Commissioners , on behalf of Randolph County , and B. W. Byrne who was dully chose Umpire by said Commissioners, who were appointed according to law, to ascertain and fix that part of the County line between the said Counties about which there has been a controversy between said Counties . Met in the vicinity of said disputed line on the 17th day of August 1880 . and first dully sworn ; on hearing evidence and arguamt of counsil. The said Sherman H. Clark, William O. Overholt and JcG. Price , and B.W.Byrne , a majority of said board of Commissioners, ascertain and fix the line in controversy as follows, as shown in the plat accompanying this report

NATURAL SETTING

( Page 5 )

- to wit beginning on the top of Back Alleghany , on Shavers Mountain , where the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike road crosses the top of said Mountain and running thence with the top of said Mountain on the divide, between the waters of Greenbrier River and the waters of Shavers Fork of Cheat River as follows .  
( the first call of the line ) S. 33 E. 58 poles . ----- ( The bearings and distances of the courses of the line are omitted at this place , but can furnish them if necessary , ) ( The last call or line ) N. 37 E. 70 poles to a Hemlock , Cherry and 2 Beeches on the top of Alleghany Mountain . where the said dividing ridge intersects the said Alleghany Mountain.

The Commissioners on the part of Randolph County dissenting .

Commissioners on the part of Pocahontas County . S.H. Clark.

Wm Overholt

John C. Price

B. W. Byrne. Umpire.

Pocahontas County Clerks Office .

August 24th 1882

The foregoing plat and report of the County line between the Pocahontas and - Randolph Counties was presented in this Office and admitted to record .

TEST JOHN J. BEARD CLERK.